The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3381. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Halleck and Gen. Burnside Gone to Fortress Monroe.

A Consultation to be Had with General McClellan.

No Changes in the Cabinet Contemplated.

Nine and Twelve Months' Men to be Accepted from Pennsylvania.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, July 24.

GEN. HALLECK GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. HALLECK and Staff, accompanied by Gen. SPINNER, left this evening for Fortress Monroe. Gen. HALLECK will return on Saturday. He has been busily occupied during the day. It is understood that the President has given control of all military affairs to him. There is no doubt that the war will be prosecuted hereafter with vigor and determination. Let the men be forthcoming without delay, and all will be well. Gen. HALLECK will have a personal consultation with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The important question brought up by the proclamation of Gov. CURTIN calling for troops for nine and twelve months was adjusted to-day satisfactorily to the State authorities, and mustering officers are ordered to muster in for the period specified by the Governor. Under this arrangement it is believed Pennsylvania will enroll her quota without difficulty. The excitement in most parts of the State is great, and citizens, companies and corporations subscribe the funds necessary to pay a bounty of $50 to each recruit.

GEN. HOOKER AND THE ARMY NAVY.

Gen. HOOKER, the confidential agent of the Post-Office Department sent to New-Orleans in May, returned here last evening, and Fortress Monroe. He states that Gen. BUTLER is just the man for the place, and declares that the calumnies circulated by Secretary WELLES about him have been false. HOOKER will not return probably for some weeks yet.

GOVERNOR SEWARD.

It is unfounded to say that the story of Secretary SEWARD'S resignation is without foundation. The President proposes to make no change in the Cabinet and it is very certain he does not propose to dispense with the services with a Cabinet Minister on distinguished mission. SEWARD, and on occasions to grapple successfully with foreign diplomatists.

THE CAUSE OF GEN. POPE.

Some reflections contained by Gen. HALLECK have been considered in the anti-English prints by Gen. POPE. They are held as hostages for their Union men taken at Gordonsville under the new order requiring the citizens of the south of allegiance. Prisoners are selling [illegible]

Gen. DIX, Provost-Marshal, to-day made an order directing his guard to consider all convalescent soldiers found at drinking and gambling saloons, and other improper places, as for duty, and to return them to their regiments.

THE FAILURE TO TAKE GORDONSVILLE.

[illegible] is not here, as stated by a correspondent, [illegible] is said for the gallantry of officers is equally incorrect. It is true, as stated in Tuesday's TIMES, that the General is considered [illegible] is not taking Gordonsville, but no official [illegible] is anticipated.

WHAT THE TAX BILL GOES INTO EFFECT.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1861.

[illegible] of public resolutions of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 5th day of July, [illegible] notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is thus and hereinafter upon as the day on which that "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt" shall be put into practical operation, and duty shall be [illegible] which is and is required to be collected on or before the first day of July or August, in the year [illegible] shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862; and all parts of said act having reference to the first days of July and August shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September, 1862.

Collectors and assistants will be appointed, and [illegible] things may be necessary to put the [illegible] operation, will be done before the [illegible] by said notice.

HOW HAVE THE ARMY AND VICKSBURGH.

[illegible] remarks concerning Capt. FARRAGUT [illegible] correspondence of a New-York paper, [illegible] Vicksburgh, that the cause of the almost [illegible] delay in taking Vicksburgh, is alleged [illegible] in the Navy Department, the Secretary of [illegible] such instructions to Capt. FARRAGUT that [illegible] compelled to remain silent and inactive before [illegible] Now the fact is, as ascertained on inquiry, [illegible] has no instructions whatever of this [illegible] character. In the language of a distinguished naval [illegible] officer, "our vessels could not climb the hills, and [illegible] the fortunes of the army of the West has been such [illegible] that a corresponding land force was not available. The [illegible] could not be held by the few troops with the navy if the batteries were silenced, as VAN DORN, [illegible] large reach lands, is lying back of the city. [illegible] army, it may be stated, is a cooperative with land [illegible] for the capture of cities, provided as Vicksburgh [illegible] with land and water defences. Our navy [illegible] has [illegible] assigned going to the [illegible]

TROUBLE IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received [illegible] advices from the Indian Territory. The [illegible] white troops who have accompanied from Kansas an equal number of Indian refugees, have already made a good impression in the Cherokee country, and with the addition of 2,000 Indians, under JOHN [illegible], further important results are anticipated. Large numbers of Indians have asked to be furnished with arms, to operate against the Secessionists in the various tribes. It has just been ascertained that the rebel Government professes to have made treaties with the Comanches, the reserve Texas Indians, Camanches, Kiowas, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Cherokees, and appropriated money to carry them into effect. Our Government has merely a treaty of friendship with the Comanches. As the Kiowas and Shawnees are known to be loyal to the United States, it is supposed a silent treaty has been made by a few only of their chiefs with the rebel Government.

APPOINTED ENGINEER.

ADAM BEATTY, of Ohio, has been appointed Engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction, Transportation and Repairs.

ury Department, and Supervising Architect. Acting Assistant-Paymaster GARDNER R. MARSH has been ordered to the United States steamer *Alabama*.

A HOSPITAL AT POINT LOOKOUT.

Point Lookout, at the junction of the Potomac River with Chesapeake Bay, known as a remarkably healthy locality, about 65 miles from Washington, has been selected for hospital purposes by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, and where, it is said, four or five thousand patients will be accommodated. Mails are to be supplied six times a week.

ABOLITION OF THE SPIRIT RATION.

The Secretary of the Navy has formally given notice that the spirit ration will cease in the navy from and after the 1st of September, in accordance with Congressional enactment. There is to be paid to every person now entitled to a spirit ration 5 cents commutation in addition to present pay.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL WELCH.

Commissary-General BENJAMIN J. WELCH, Jr., of New-York, arrived yesterday, and assumed the position assigned him on the Staff of Major-Gen. PORE.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

Some Notice of His Public Life and Character.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., Thursday, July 24.

Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN died at his residence at Lindenwald, at 2 o'clock this morning, in the 79th year of his age. His health has been declining for the past year.

The telegraph announces the death, at his seat in Columbia County, of MARTIN VAN BUREN, ex-President of the United States. The event occurred yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, and was the close of a long and serious illness, originating, we understand, in an attack of the cholera.

Mr. VAN BUREN was born in Kinderhook, Columbia County—the town where he breathed his last—on Dec. 5, 1782. His father, ABRAHAM VAN BUREN, owned a farm near Kinderhook, and as his pecuniary means were quite limited, was unable to afford his boy any other than a common education; but the natural quickness and shrewdness of the latter displayed itself in the eagerness with which he availed himself of the limited opportunities of mental cultivation offered him. After mastering all that was taught in the village common school, he entered the academy in his native town, where he made himself acquainted with the higher English branches and acquired considerable knowledge of Latin. His fondness for argumentative discussions, the logical skill which he frequently displayed, and his ambitious desire to excel in extemporaneous speaking and English composition, distinguished him particularly from the rest of his fellow students. In 1796,—at the early age of 14 years—he was obliged to leave the Academy, and he at once commenced the study of the law in the office of PARSON SILVESTER, a highly respectable lawyer, then practicing in Kinderhook. His term of clerkship, which extended through seven years, until he attained his majority, was served here, with the exception of the last year, when Mr. VAN BUREN succeeded in obtaining a position better suited to his tastes, in the office of Mr. WM. P. VAN NESS, in this City. Young VAN BUREN had early displayed a predilection for political life, and while in Kinderhook took an active part in the campaign of 1800, espousing the cause of Mr. JEFFERSON in opposition to that of Mr. ADAMS. He was frequently called on to address public meetings, and to draft resolutions and addresses, and as a reward for his services, when less than 19 years of age, represented the Republicans of his native town in the Congressional Convention for that District. This best was still further strengthened by the associations with which he found himself surrounded on coming to this City. Mr. VAN NESS, whose office he entered, was a leading member of the Republican Party, and a warm friend of AARON BURR, with whom Mr. VAN BUREN thus became acquainted. Nor was the attention with which he was treated diminished when Mr. BURR ascertained that the young lawyer had already taken a leading part in the political affairs of Columbia County. On his admission to the bar in 1803, just before he had completed his twenty-first year, Mr. VAN BUREN returned to Kinderhook to practice his profession. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with his half-brother, JAMES I. VAN ALLEN. The two were opposed politically, and great exertions were made to bring Mr. VAN BUREN to a Federal way of thinking, but he resisted all the pressure brought to bear upon him, and by his tact soon rallied around him the Republicans of the District, who gladly accepted him as their leader. In taking this course, he provoked a hostility which was exceedingly bitter and vindictive, for the Federalists counted in their ranks nearly all the wealth of the county.

In 1807 Mr. VAN BUREN married HANNAH HOES, a distant connection on his mother's side. By her he had four sons, ABRAHAM, JOHN, MARTIN and SMITH, and since her death, which occurred in 1819, Mr. VAN BUREN has remained single. In 1808, notwithstanding his personal friendship for Mr. BURR, who was nominated for Governor, Mr. VAN BUREN cast his vote against him, and for Gen. LEWIS, the Republican candidate. In 1809 he supported Mr. TOMPKINS, who was elected by the Republicans to the gubernatorial office, and on the 20th of March, 1808, for his services in this campaign, he was appointed Surrogate of Columbia County. In consequence of this appointment, and with a hope of extending his practice, he determined to remove to Hudson, which he did toward the end of the same year. Much of his time, while living here, was occupied in a vigorous prosecution of study in those branches of his profession in which he had found himself deficient. In 1809, although his predecessors were for Mr. GEORGE CLINTON, of Mr. JEFFERSON'S succession, he cheerfully acquiesced in Mr. MADISON'S nomination. In 1812 he opposed the proposition to charter the Bank of America and supported Gov. TOMPKINS' course in proroguing the State Legislature. In 1812 he was named as candidate for State Senator from the Middle district of Columbia County, and after an exceedingly close contest was elected over EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON by a majority of 200 in a total poll of 20,000. Elected as a Clintonian Republican, he of course supported DEWITT CLINTON in the Presidential election of 1812,—a step which his friends assert was an error, although it was impossible for him to take any other course and act consistently. Mr. VAN BUREN took his seat in the State Senate at the extra session in 1813 and was complimented with an appointment on the Committee to prepare an answer to the Governor's speech. This document he drew up and reported. He took a prominent part in the legislative caucus for the nomination of Presidential Electors, opposing the reelection of many of the friends of Mr. MADISON. In the selection of candidates for the succeeding Gubernatorial election, he warmly urged Gov. TOMPKINS' claims, and was appointed to prepare the address to the electors of the State. In the exciting legislative session of 1814, Mr. VAN BUREN, still a member of the State Senate, took a prominent part, making every exertion to insure a vigorous prosecution of the war. In the session of 1815 he again took the lead in advocating and securing the adoption of earnest war measures.

During all this time he continued the practice of his profession, and in 1815 was appointed Attorney-General of the State. In 1816 he was reelected to the office, and in the year succeeding formed a partnership with BENJ. F. BUTLER, afterward Attorney-General of the United States. This connection was continued until 1820, when Mr. VAN BUREN'S election to the United States Senate compelled him to relinquish the practice of his profession to a great extent.

Mr. VAN BUREN'S second term as State Senator expired in 1820, when he declined a reelection, as he desired to give his whole time to the practice of the law in Albany, where he had become a resident, but these designs were frustrated by his election in the next year as United States Senator, to succeed NATHAN SANFORD. Very unexpectedly to himself, as was elected as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1821, in which he took a prominent part, steadily maintaining a conservative position on the important questions which were brought before that body. Soon after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. VAN BUREN went to Washington to assume his new duties, and on Dec. 17 was appointed a member of the Committee on Finance, of which he afterward became Chairman. During this term he supported Mr. MONROE'S Administration to its close, and in the contest for the succession earnestly urged Mr. CRAWFORD'S claims, and did everything in his power to secure his election. When the question of internal improvements came up he took strong ground against the constitutionality of their prosecution by the general Government. He advocated the establishment of a general system of bankruptcy in 1827, and in the same year opposed the retaliatory measures proposed against Great Britain, in consequence of the interruption of the trade with the West Indies. He was also committed at an early day against the policy of distributing the public lands in opposition to Mr. CLAY, and took modified grounds against a high protective tariff. As his constituents, however, were in favor of protective duties, he voted for the tariff laws of 1824 and 1828.

In 1827 Mr. VAN BUREN was reelected to the Senate for another term of six years, but circumstances soon occurred which caused his resignation. He, as well as Gov. CLINTON, had supported Gen. JACKSON for the Presidency in 1828, in opposition to Mr. ADAMS. Gov. CLINTON died suddenly in 1828, and Mr. VAN BUREN'S friends at once determined to nominate him for the office of Governor. He was elected to this position in November, 1828, and entered upon its duties in January, 1829. His Message to the Legislature was largely devoted to the banks and to the currency question, and soon after he introduced to the notice of that body the celebrated Safety-Fund system, which originated with Hon. JOSHUA FORMAN. Mr. VAN BUREN held the office of Governor but four months, for on March 12, 1829, he resigned the position to accept the Secretaryship of State tendered to him by Gen. JACKSON. Although partially removed from the arch of State politics, he left behind him a large number of devoted friends, among them W. L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., A. C. FLAGG, EDWIN CROSWELL, and a number of others equally distinguished, who formed that power in politics subsequently known as the Albany Regency. A strife in Gen. JACKSON'S Cabinet, which originated in the rival claims of Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. CALHOUN to the Presidential succession, ended in Mr. VAN BUREN'S getting the upper hand; but he found his position so unpleasant that on April 11 he determined to resign. Gen. JACKSON was very desirous to retain him as Secretary of State, that he might have the benefit of his diplomatic skill in adjusting the questions at issue with Great Britain, but as his determination to resign was fixed he concluded to place him in a position where he might still take a leading part in the pending negotiations, and accordingly sent him as Minister to England. He arrived at the scene of his labors in September, 1831, and soon after the meeting of Congress in December, Gen. JACKSON sent in his nomination to the Senate. By the casting vote of Mr. CALHOUN he was rejected, the alleged ground for this action being the instructions which he had issued, while Secretary of State, to Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to England, in reference to the West India trade. This unusual act was denounced as a piece of political persecution, and, in reply to resolutions from the Democratic members of the New-York Legislature, Gen. JACKSON assumed the entire responsibility of the instructions condemned by the Senate.

The sympathy which was thus excited with Mr. VAN BUREN doubtless had much to do with his nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Baltimore in May, 1832, Gen. JACKSON being named at the same time for President. Both were triumphantly elected, and on March 4, 1833, they were duly inaugurated. As presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. VAN BUREN discharged his duties with remarkable acceptability, using his entire influence to sustain the various measures which made Gen. JACKSON'S second term memorable.

On May 20, 1835, the Jackson Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore unanimously nominated Mr. VAN BUREN as Gen. JACKSON'S successor, with Col. R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. The result of the vote of the Electoral College was 170 for Mr. VAN BUREN, including Michigan, (3,) which was informal, and 124 for all other candidates. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1837, and in his inaugural took unequivocal grounds against the agitation of the Slavery question in any shape. Two months after his inauguration the terrible reaction of 1837 took place. The exigencies of the times seemed to demand an extra session of Congress, and on May 15 Mr. VAN BUREN issued his proclamation calling that body together. The independent Treasury system, which he so earnestly advocated, was approved by the Senate, but rejected by the House, and Congress adjourned without having accomplished anything to alleviate the public distress. Subsequently this scheme was adopted by the Twenty-fifth Congress, at the regular session of 1837 and 1838. During his administration Mr. VAN BUREN displayed great prudence and discretion in the management of our foreign affairs, and a number of important treaties were ratified. He declined the overtures made by Texas for annexation, chiefly on the ground that her relations with Mexico prevented any such step. The civil war in Canada in 1837 also called for the exercise of great firmness and prudence to prevent a rupture between Great Britain and this Government, but Mr. VAN BUREN carried the country safely through the crisis. But the many exciting political and financial questions which he had been called upon to settle, and the manner in which he had disposed of them, had provoked a bitter hostility against him. He was renominated for the Presidency in 1840, but in the succeeding election the Democratic Party sustained an overwhelming defeat. Of 294 electoral votes Mr. VAN BUREN received but 60; the rest, 234, were given to his single opponent, Mr. HARRISON.

In leaving the Presidential Chair, Mr. VAN BUREN announced to his personal friends his intention to withdraw from political life. The unexpected course of events defeated this resolution. The inexplicable dispensation of Providence which removed Gen. HARRISON from the Presidential Chair, to make way for Mr. TYLER, rendered it practicable for the partisans of Mr. CALHOUN to attempt the long-contemplated coup of bringing Texas into the Union as a counterpoise to the territorial greatness of the Free States and their influence in Federal legislation. Mr. TYLER lent himself heartily to the plan. Mr. CALHOUN ruled in his Cabinet. And in view of the combination of forces thus controlling the Government, and impelling it in this particular direction, it became obvious that the measure would be so pressed as to become the paramount issue in the ensuing Presidential contest. The Democratic Party, anxious to recover the prestige lost in the election of 1840, had generally fixed upon Mr. VAN BUREN as its candidate, and yielding with reluctance to the pressure of old adherents, that gentleman consented to the use of his name. He, too, was anxious to vindicate the policy of his administration by a resumption of the Chief Executive seat. The inevitable result of his candidacy was a demand for his views upon the subject of Texas, and in responding to this requirement, Mr. VAN BUREN fell into the mistake of believing that the supporters and opponents of annexation might be conciliated by a declaration of opinions not decisively favorable to the proclivities of either. His letter on annexation was therefore a long and obscure special pleading, balancing between the conflicting merits of the case with the nicest subtlety, but upon the whole inclining to the adverse side; a conclusion to which Mr. VAN BUREN was to some extent led by his unconquerable distrust of that illustrious man, and his recollection of the old quarrel of 1838-41; while as a politician he could hardly have failed to see that the only chance of nomination in a convention ruled by the Southern Democracy was unqualified support of the annexation movement. When the Convention met at Baltimore on the 27th of May, 1844, it was at once discovered that a majority of the delegates were favorable to the Ex-President, while unfortunately the majority fell short of the two-thirds required by a rule of election of the Convention to elect. The principal competitor of Mr. VAN BUREN was Gen. CASS. A protracted contest satisfied the friends of both candidates that neither could secure the vote requisite to a choice; and yielding at last to the entreaties of the Southern members, the Cass men were induced to give their votes to JAMES K. POLK, to save themselves. The supporters of Mr. VAN BUREN followed their example. The election of Mr. POLK followed, with the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, and the repeal of the tariff of 1842. It is not to be disguised that this result was the source of profound mortification to Mr. VAN BUREN. He felt that he had been basely deserted by the conservative Democrats of the South, lured away by the artifices of the Cass Party; and that the party had been betrayed into the hands of the nullifiers, simply to gratify the malice of a disappointed faction. He knew, too, that the National Democracy, which, under JACKSON, had been the bulwark of the Union, was thereafter to be carried all lengths in the service of Slavery, and that it must necessarily become a purely sectional party and the parent of incalculable dangers to the country and the Government. The Administration of Mr. POLK was not to pass without justifying these impressions. The Oregon bill gave occasion for the introduction of Mr. WILMOT'S famous Proviso. The Democratic Party, as a body, opposed the proviso, and after sharp fighting the Senate was brought to strike out the proviso inserted by the House, and substitute the "Missouri Compromise." This change was insisted upon, because the immense territorial additions, anticipated as a result of the war, would so be secured to Slavery, along with the whole of Texas, which was to be the material of five Slave States. The House, however, adhered to the "proviso," and the Senate finally receding, the territorial bill became a law, with that feature on its face. The discussion of this exciting question in Congress caused the profoundest agitation throughout the country. As numbers of Northern Democrats had sustained the proviso in Congress, so a very large body of the party in the North took strong ground for it. Mr. VAN BUREN, and Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, his son, took an early opportunity to identify themselves with this minority, and declare against the extension of Slavery. The Democratic Nominating Convention of 1848 met at Baltimore, on the 22d of May. Gen. CASS received the nomination for the Presidency, while the resolutions adopted leaned strongly to the prejudices of the South, and, in fact, originated the doctrine of Territorial Sovereignty. The Northern Barnburners were practically ejected from the party. They could not go the platform; they entertained a grudge which nothing could placate against Gen. CASS and his immediate partisans. As might have been expected, these malcontents resolved to have a candidate in the field, to weaken the chances of the Michigan statesman for an election, and also to vindicate the convictions of Northern Democrats adverse to the propagation of Southern institutions. A convention was therefore called at Buffalo, on the 9th of August. The present Minister to England presided, and was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and Mr. VAN BUREN was unanimously named for the Presidency. The resolutions and address were decidedly Anti-Slavery in tone, and formed the platform on which was constructed what was known as the "Free-Soil Party." Mr. VAN BUREN never formally accepted the nomination. The canvass resulted in the choice of Gen. TAYLOR, the regular Democratic candidate obtaining 127 electoral votes, while the Whig candidate had 163. Not one vote in the Electoral College was given to Mr. VAN BUREN, who however, had a majority in his own State of 6,000 over the regular Baltimore nominee.

The result was received by Mr. VAN BUREN with entire equanimity. He had neither sought nor declined the nomination; he took no part in the contest. His election, he knew from the outset, was an impossibility. The inconspicuous vote cast for him he knew to be the result of party drill on the one hand, and of strong Free Soil sentiment on the other; old Democrats, who would have sustained him with enthusiasm had he been the regular candidate, yielding to the requirements of partisan unity by supporting Mr. CASS, while Free Soilers, who would have preferred the Buffalo nominee, felt constrained to vote for Gen. TAYLOR, as their Free Soil ballots would else be thrown away.

Since that period, Mr. VAN BUREN has entirely withdrawn from public life, unless an occasional letter on public matters, elicited by personal friends, may be considered a departure from privacy. His time was mainly spent at Lindenwald, in his native town, with the rare variation of a visit to New-York. In 1853, declining health suggested a visit to Europe; where the ex-President remained until the Summer of 1855. The effect of the journey, and residence among new scenes, was highly beneficial, but only temporary; all symptoms of pulmonary disease returning and resulting in the more serious attack which closed his life. The deceased had nearly completed his eightieth year.

In estimating at this early date the political career and character of Mr. VAN BUREN, the biographer can scarcely hope to escape the imputation of partiality and prejudice. It is safe, however, to say that nothing is probably further from the truth than the traditional conception of Mr. VAN BUREN, as a politician and statesman, a conception formed wholly in the alembic of violent partisan animosities. According to this popular creed, the Ex-President was the embodiment of self-seeking craft, a shrewd and unprincipled political manager of unscrupulous matter of fact nature, and with his knowledge of this sort, and his tact, address, and subtlety, rendering persons and events alike tributary to the promotion of his personal aspirations. A well-proportioned compound of MACHIAVELLI and MACHIAVELLI would represent the very general idea of his character. Nothing could be more exaggerated or more unjust. There is no doubt Mr. VAN BUREN pursued the political aims he marked out for himself with as much shrewdness as perseverance. His unvarying and imperturbable amiability, the uniform equanimity of his manner, whatever the provocation to passion, are, however, answerable as much as anything else for the laborious duplicity ascribed to him; for to no excess of personal detraction or abuse did the good nature of the Ex-President succumb; and in the popular thought such mastery self-command could only result from profound dissimulation. Those who knew Mr. VAN BUREN intimately, knew how much real simplicity of nature was at the foundation of his character. All gentleness, kindness and thoughtfulness, his very virtues were represented by unbridled partisan hate as the marks of vices, and all there was good in his nature was transmuted into arguments of evil. The influence which Mr. VAN BUREN exercised in the councils of the JACKSON Administration, and in the policy of the Democratic Party at that period, owing not to craft, and complaisance, and flattery, as the opposition Press of the day persistent and scandalous as no Press, we hope, shall ever be again—was accustomed to charge, but to the fact that the abilities of Mr. VAN BUREN gave him a natural and proper weight in the deliberations of the Administration, while his urbanity of manner secured the esteem of his Chief and his associates, and made him an extremely agreeable adviser to consult. How far these points in his favor were made subsidiary to his own advancement we are not to decide; but no man are apt to omit the use of any weapon which experience has shown to be serviceable in the battle of life. And it can be said of Mr. VAN BUREN, as a sufficient answer to the charge of selfishness, that no public man of his time was so noted for devotion and adhesion to his friends. None was ever abandoned or permitted to go unrewarded. And to the last he retained the warm affection of those whose esteem he had won in the active years of his life. There is hardly a doubt that the political character of Mr. VAN BUREN suffered seriously from a morbid development of intellectual caution. This trait exhibited itself more palpably than any other in the public, simply because it marked all his writings and speeches, and it is only through such utterances of public men the people usually know them. Mr. VAN BUREN never approached a public question, pen in hand, without examining it, and traveling round it and through it so deviously, and raising so many conflicting views of it, merely to guard his conclusion from all imaginable forms of attack, and from the possibility of error, that the sense and reader were often lost in the maze of words and argument. Such overwrought caution looked faithfully like casuistry, and the people, appalled at the tedious and involved discussions of the statesman, ascribed to dishonesty what was due to timidity.

In summing up results of the political career of Mr. VAN BUREN, they will not be found to place him in the first rank of our nation's public men. He has identified his name with no measure which entitles him to the permanent gratitude of our people; he did nothing distinguishable to advance the cause of humanity and civilization; there is no period of his life we can single out as the era of some beneficent service to the Republic. His place in our history is not in any way pre-announced. He will be considered as a President, and be characterized as a statesman and party politician; but not as one of those commanding men, or a benefactor of his country. His private virtues and social qualities will be remembered perhaps longer than his public career.

Adjournment of the Court in Honor of the Occasion.

Upon the reception of the telegraphic dispatch yesterday afternoon announcing the death of Ex-President VAN BUREN, GIDEON DAN, Esq., moved an adjournment of the Supreme Court in respect of his memory. In moving the adjournment, Judge DEAN remarked that, during his term in Congress, the deceased was one of his constituents, and that his personal and official relations with Mr. VAN BUREN had always been such that there was a peculiar fitness in his calling the attention of the Court to his death. Mr. DEAN then passed a high eulogium upon the character of the deceased, and referred to his confidential relations with Gen. JACKSON. He was the peer of CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, BENTON, and others of America's greatest statesmen, and his dignity of character had made him always a marked man in the councils of the nation.

In the course of his remarks Judge DEAN stated that at this time comparing the men who have occupied the places formerly filled by VAN BUREN, CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN and others, the exclamation was involuntary, "There were giants in those days."

The resolution to adjourn was seconded by ALEXANDER SCHELL, Esq., in some appropriate remarks, and after a few words from Mr. Justice CADWALADER, in the same strain, the Court adjourned, and a record of the proceedings were ordered to be placed on the minutes.

THE MARINE COURT.

This Court was adjourned yesterday at 2 o'clock, in respect of the memory of Ex-President VAN BUREN, who died at his residence in Kinderhook, in this State, on Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. C. W. SANFORD, in moving an adjournment of the Court, spoke as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: A telegram has just brought us the news that the last of the statesmen, with a single exception, of the early days of the Republic, has ceased to exist. Ex-President VAN BUREN departed this life to-day at his residence in Kinderhook. It is not necessary, I presume, that I should now be sitting for me to speak of the distinguished services of this eminent deceased. With the exception of Gen. CASS, he was the last survivor of the statesmen, who saw the Republic in its prime. He was contemporary with CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN, and moved among the giants. He saw the Republic in its prime, and now at his death, he saw it almost in the throes of dissolution. As a token of respect to his memory, I move that this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. E. H. SAMMONS seconded the resolution, and in doing so, took occasion to pay a signal tribute to departed worth. He said, I rise to second the motion made by my friend, Mr. SANFORD, and in doing so can but leave to convey the sentiment of this Court for a few moments in hearing my tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished departed. It was my pleasure to have been acquainted with Mr. VAN BUREN, politically and socially—politically in espousing him and the party to which he belonged—socially in connection with some important interests in this State while he was President of the Republic. My first personal acquaintance with Mr. VAN BUREN was while he was Vice-President, at the close of the term of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and ANDREW JACKSON. From that time I have reason to KNOW Mr. VAN BUREN, as a man worthy of the highest respect and esteem. He was one of those great men, who, though opposed to you in politics, are always noble and magnanimous toward their antagonists. It is but right and proper that we, who know him best, should speak of his virtues as worthy of being imitated and remembered after he has been taken from us. Mr. VAN BUREN has held high positions in this State, and was elected by the suffrages of the people of the United States to the highest station which a man can occupy in this country. While holding these positions he performed his whole duty faithfully and honestly, without regard to the opinions and sentiments of others, except so far as it was necessary to secure and advance the prosperity of the country in which he lived and died. I deem this an appropriate place for us to bear in mind the great and noble qualities of those who have gone before us to another and a better land, and to store the example in our minds, to remember their good qualities, and so to live and act that when we shall cease to pass from this life others may speak of us as worthy of respect and imitation. I therefore second the motion that has just been made that this Court do now adjourn.

Judge MCCARTHY entirely concurred with the gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolution, and accordingly adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday, (to-day.)

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Treatment of Our Prisoners in Richmond—Reinforcements Constantly Arriving—All Quiet on James River—The Drowning of Dr. Dennistoun.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 22.

The Union prisoners which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, on the steamboat *Knickerbocker*, were from Richmond, and will all remain in the hospitals at and near this place for the present. There were about 300 of them on the boat, and most of them are doing well.

They say that they were very well treated by the rebels while imprisoned by them, only they were kept closely confined and their food was bad, but this was not so much from design as from necessity.

They say that our surgeons at Richmond have acted nobly, and in a self-sacrificing spirit in regard to our sick and wounded prisoners, going wherever they were sent, and remaining with them while in prison, taking the greatest care of them both night and day.

I sent forward the names of several Union surgeons yesterday, who volunteered to remain in Richmond with our prisoners still there.

Union troops are almost daily arriving at this place, making a very short stay, and then passing up the James River to join Gen. MCCLELLAN, or Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division.

The weather continues cool, and the sick are rapidly recovering. Many are now convalescent, who would have lost their lives, had the excessive warm weather continued for a few days longer.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, which sailed for New-York on the 20th inst., with sick and wounded soldiers, is at anchor in Lynn Haven Bay, waiting for the wind to subside before going to sea.

The dispatch ship *Rhode Island* came up the harbor to-day, and is at anchor in the Roads, nearly abreast of the fort.

All is quiet on the James River to-day.

The following is a statement touching the fate of Dr. DENNISTOUN, who was drowned off the steamer *John Tucker*, July 22, 1862:

Dr. DENNISTOUN, who had been engaged as a Volunteer Surgeon at the General Hospital located opposite Harrison's Landing, was attacked with typhoid fever, and his safety required to require his removal. This morning he was carried to an ambulance on the boat, and placed in a state-room. He occupied the lower berth, and a man was detailed to take care of him. When near the Chickahominy River, the cry was raised that "a man was overboard." Instantly a light boat was manned and on the water in search of him. The search, however, was unsuccessful. On the return of the boat we immediately missed our friend DENNISTOUN, who had vacated his state-room. A thorough search was made for him through the boat, but we failed to find him on board. Papers found floating on the water, and brought back here by the small boat, revealed the sad fate of Dr. DENNISTOUN. Upon entering his room we found two purses, a case of surgical instruments, and his watch. His spectacles were left with his coat and vest in the upper berth. Several of his friends had visited him frequently, and found he had taken the upper berth. It is proper for us to add that moderate delirium had marked his case the night and morning before, but the delirium being mild, and at no time of a wild nature, no apprehension was in any way excited in regard to him. This statement is made for the information and gratification of his distressed relations and friends and as interested public. We need not say that this most unhappy incident has filled us with the deepest sadness, and that we extend to his afflicted friends our deep and heartfelt condolence.

Signed, E. G. L. COOK,
J. B. HERRON.

To Hon. ROSSER DENNISTON, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

Effect of the News of the Late Battles on the New-Orleans Secessionists.

No Danger of an Attack on the City.

Some Items in Regard to the New-Orleans Cotton Press.

The Blockading Service off Mobile.

HOW THE STEAMER AIR WAS CAPTURED.

Dashing Affair on the Pearl River.

Cause.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Change in the Conduct of the People—The Women—The Effect of the Battles Fought Before Richmond.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

I have now been here hardly five weeks, and many changes that have occurred in this city and the vicinity of the times. When I first arrived, the Union men of the city was quiet, the people were sullen, and they were respectful if not gentlemanly. I walked about and was greeted almost everywhere with insult. Some of my old friends were cold, and others of them would not be [illegible] were plainly without recognition. Now, [illegible] absolutely unpleasant manner has taken place of [illegible] Matters remained in this promising condition for [illegible] weeks, and I wrote you a hopeful letter, but [illegible] early look forward to a speedy restoration of the [illegible] unity of the citizens to Union sentiments, and [illegible] would have been the case for the mastery exhibited [illegible] last cause [illegible] Southern citizens was [illegible] successful before Richmond. [illegible] better appearance of the citizens changed, [illegible] they seemed to [illegible] streets, and talked and [illegible] each other, especially if openly connected with the Government, were made to feel, by a certain [illegible] magnetism, that they were hated, and that [illegible] fear of the consequences, would be annihilated. [illegible] the excited, but still restrained crowds. As [illegible] rolled on, and a woman was arrested for [illegible] secession badge, a thing that [illegible] had [illegible] proved. Finally, a paper was published [illegible] giving what Lizard are exaggerated accounts [illegible] feat of our troops "on the left," east of [illegible] driven back some miles from before Richmond. [illegible] it was that the force broke out in almost [illegible] tered upon them the agony and disgust [illegible] fears of the timid, the executions of the [illegible] the brave; if they could suffer, indeed, as they [illegible] man in this distant land have to suffer, and as they do suffer throughout the whole of the States in rebellion, methinks they would find their punishment, however severe, greater than they deserved. In this connection I would say that the last letters I received from New-York expressed fears that the rebels, encouraged by their recent successes everywhere, might make an attack on New-Orleans, but I think all such fears groundless. The only approach to the city by land is along the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, on the route pursued by the New-Orleans and [illegible] Railroad. Kennuts Station is 14 miles above the city, and just above this point commences the [illegible] of trestle-work, the whole distance being through almost impassable swamp. The [illegible] trestle-work, for one mile, is destroyed, the large bayou, which [illegible] Pontchartrain, was crossed by a draw-bridge, which is also [illegible] burned. At Florence's station, 20 miles from the city, was another large bridge crossing a bayou, which was also destroyed. These artificial works [illegible] repaired, was through a country of [illegible] extent, the whole distance of which [illegible] the troops, in any nothing if [illegible] without the bridges are rebuilt. In addition, [illegible] Forces' Division, in the upper part of the city, is [illegible] that he could hold a hundred thousand men in check, if they attempted to advance [illegible] across the above-mentioned causeway. [illegible] also be remembered that the [illegible] Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi [illegible] which these bridges were built, is [illegible] miles wide, and gunboats floating [illegible] river and lake, could [illegible]

The only practical danger to [illegible] the rebels [illegible] the city, who, [illegible] attack, are eating on the [illegible] of their [illegible] and desecrating their [illegible] are [illegible] and unbridled [illegible] tions of Gen. BUTLER and the [illegible] hanged, and that they, the rebels, may have that natural advantage of saying [illegible] [illegible] law-makers and [illegible] I believe Gen. BUTLER [illegible] determine [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] soldiers should be wantonly killed by [illegible] traitors, they would [illegible] To allay all fears I will [illegible] [illegible] Pensacola, which [illegible] the latter opposite the [illegible] timidness, could, with [illegible] the city in a day.

Among the items of local [illegible] I [illegible] that the Directors of the Public Schools in the [illegible] have been notified that the [illegible] and teachers will be suspended during the [illegible] This, says one of the city papers, will add to the distress of the population of the city, as many of the teachers have families, and their salaries were their only means of support; and we very much fear that it will seriously interfere with the schools [illegible] In explanation of this, I feel [illegible] to say, that the first place, the city treasury is bankrupt, and there is no money to pay these teachers; in the next place, these schools have been made, since Gen. BUTLER arrived here, the centres of the most [illegible] treasonable [illegible] and, therefore, many of these New-England women, persisting in [illegible] the people to sing their most offensive kind of rebel songs. The directors, or most of them, were called in an [illegible] by Gen. SHEPLEY, who

Important - Decree Regarding Belligerents.

CONTINUED ASCENDANCE OF MOSQUERA.

The War in the United States of Colombia.

$978,884 in Treasury.

Arrival of one North Star with

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

By steam of the southern Pacific.

S. FRANCISCO, Saturday Morning.

TROUBLE THREATENED AT ACAPULCO.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, with passengers and mails to U. S. A., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

LIST OF SPECIE.

[illegible]

The steamship *Golden Gate*, Capt. Wilson, arrived from New-York by the North Star. She brings Panama dates to the 15th inst.

The Panama & Havana Company's new steamship *Salvador* left yesterday on her first departure for Aspinwall, and will hereafter leave on the 15th of each month, touching at Havana and Kingston, Jamaica, both going and returning. The *Salvador* is a fine vessel, of 1,500 tons burden, and is commanded by Capt. Wilson, who has been employed in the Panama and Central American ports. The *Salvador* left Panama on her return trip on the 15th inst., and will be followed by the *Guatemala* on the 1st of February.

The Government of Panama has established a line of steamers between Panama and Buenaventura, to run monthly, touching at Tumaco, Esmeraldas, Manta, Payta, Callao, Pisco, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Caldera, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Corral and Ancud. The steamers will be of 1,000 tons burden, and will leave Panama on the 1st of each month.

The Government

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Correspondence of the Governor of the State.

Albany, Thursday, July 25.

Paymaster-General Dix: Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that the quota of this State under the last call of the President of the United States for troops to serve for three years, or during the war, is fifteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, making in all seventeen organizations, which will be required to be mustered into the service of the United States with the least practicable delay. The Governor has no doubt that the patriotic spirit which has heretofore animated the people of this State will be promptly and fully exhibited in the present emergency, and that the quota required will be speedily raised. The Governor has also been informed that the Secretary of War has authorized the acceptance of volunteers for the period of two years, if they shall prefer that term of service to the shorter one

READ MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY,
"THE BRIDAL DAY," just commenced in the
NEW-YORK LEDGER.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, &c., at low prices. Also, Marble Tops, Tablets, Grates, Hearths, &c. Call and see them at 1 and 3 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—J. KONIGSBERG, successor to Wm. Kleinhans, 245 Bowery, corner Stanton-st. Cash or credit.

FARMS.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Farm of 60 acres, on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Peekskill Landing, 40 miles from New-York, 2 miles from Cortlandt Manor Station, on the New-York and Hudson River Railroad, 15 miles from Sing Sing. Apply to JOHN JACOBUS, Peekskill Landing.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED RESPECTING ISAAC HULSLEY, a resident of Newport, N. J., left his home on Monday, the 14th inst.; came to this City and was seen on Broadway, about noon, the same day. He is a native of Cape May, and is 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender, and has a peculiar cough. He had on when he left home a dark coat, with black velvet collar, dark pants, and a felt hat. Any information in regard to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. THORNTON, No. 45 Cedar-st., New-York.

LOST, R., who left CHICAGO SOME FIVE years ago, and has never been heard from since, is requested to call at the residence of his mother, Mrs. THORNTON, No. 45 Cedar-st., New-York.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Orleans. If absent, meet them.

MARIA, Fremont's Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $20 1-10 TREASURY NOTES OF the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the Bank.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN.—THE owner is desired to call, prove property, pay charges and obtain return to 39 Tribune-st.

LOST—THE UPPER PART OF THE STONE Dog, No. 24 Nassau-st. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 24 Nassau-st.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE, WITH GOLD chain attached, between Fifth-ave. and Broadway, on Saturday. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 1 Fifth-ave

The Sun-Dial Times, Friday, July 25, 1862.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Interesting Capture of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

Attempt to Run the Blockade of Vicksburg.

THE REBEL RAM DESTROYED.

Particulars of the Fight.

Capture of Rebel Steamers.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Gen. Banks Marching on Shreveport.

Gen. Steele Moving Down Red River.

Gen. Price Retreating.

Gen. Marmaduke Defeated.

Gen. Holmes Retreating.

Gen. Blunt Pursuing Him.

Gen. Curtis Moving on Little Rock.

Gen. Rosecrans Marching on Atlanta.

Gen. Burnside Moving on Knoxville.

Gen. Meade Moving on Lee.

Gen. Banks Moving on Mobile.

Gen. Gillmore Moving on Charleston.

Gen. Foster Moving on Wilmington.

Gen. Butler Moving on Petersburg.

Gen. Sherman Moving on Atlanta.

Gen. Thomas Moving on Dalton.

Gen. Hooker Moving on Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Sherman Moving on Chattanooga.

Gen. Grant Moving on Vicksburg.

Gen. Banks Moving on Port Hudson

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HYDA OFF CAPE RACE.

Diverse Opinions of the English Press on the Rebellion Before Richmond.

Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 92 7-8.

[From the Times, Thursday, July 24.

The Cunard steamship Etna, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 16th, and Queenstown Thursday, the 17th inst., passed this point at 6 o'clock this evening, en route to New-York. She was intercepted by the news-boat of the New-York Associated Press, and the following dispatch obtained:

The Etna has 2 cabin and 140 steerage passengers, and 1,700 tons cargo on board.

The steamships Jura and Union, both from New-York, arrived out on the 16th inst., and their news was considered of no great deal of interest.

The speech before Parliament was highly commended. Most journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and establish the American Government completely in the wrong in any other light. Others talked that Gen. MCCLELLAN has commenced an active campaign; is, indeed, pressing his enemy Richmond, and may capture the latter on the greatest and most eventful day in the history of the war.

Wages and trade reported dull, unless pacific councils will soon prevail at Washington.

The Times is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and ridicules the Administration victory. It thinks that there is no fresh evidence in the North that the Government will be induced to accept the terms of Gen. BUTLER. In his letter Gen. BUTLER says that is not the war in conciliate neutrals and supporters, and he should consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to the Federal cause.

The Observer, Sun says: "Affairs appear to the crisis which will necessarily take some decisive course on the part of the Federals. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. The great question is, What shall the South be considered to have exhausted its right to recognition? It points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful opposition. It says to the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, would [illegible] the Government of disobeying a most disagreeable duty.

The Daily News points out what would be the feeling of England if invasion like the North, and argues that secession will be crushed out of all hazards.

The proceedings of Parliament have been unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Gregory gave notice that when Mr. Layard's motion for the production of papers relating to the Danubian Principalities came on he should move a resolution declaring the House to sustain the Government in the course it has pursued.

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, and it was stated that distress in Switzerland.

It was denied that the Prince of Wales will visit Russia.

Further accounts from the volunteering agitation in France are unsatisfactory, and the Government is evidently dissatisfied with the progress made.

The Paris Pays says the interview between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia will take place at Stettin.

The Spanish Cortes is prorogued.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies explained Garibaldi's conduct at Palermo. All regretted Mentana on France, and said that his journey was without sanction.

[Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 20,000 bales, including 11,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The MARKET is buoyant and [illegible] 1/8d higher, owing to the American advices [illegible] Orleans, Fair and Good.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being firmer with an [illegible] tendency to prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs is dull, with a downward tendency. WHEAT, however, is quoted steady and unchanged. Messrs. WARMFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour dull and easier. Wheat steady. Corn and [illegible] declined 1d. The market remaining quiet for [illegible] mixed and yellow, 27s.6d. a [illegible].

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally flat. Various Circulars report Bacon dull; Pork nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rosin quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice still [illegible] unchanged. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Oil, Sugar and Tobacco quiet at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs generally [illegible] dull. Sugar steady. Coffee [illegible] Rice active. Linseed [illegible] Oil, 40s. Tallow steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 92 3/4@92 7/8 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Wednesday were: Erie Railroad shares, Illinois Central shares [illegible] Galena shares [illegible].

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Wednesday, Tuesday, July 15—Afternoon.—Cotton—Sales yesterday and to-day reach 20,000 bales, inclusive of 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet, at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Provisions—The market continues [illegible].

Liverpool, Thursday afternoon.

Consols closed [illegible].

American Securities.—The market for American Stocks is quiet and steady, at unchanged quotations.

THE MISSISSIPPI IN FIFTY-SEVEN HOURS.

Important Speech of Gov. Curtin—The Fate—Save Father of the Government.

Pittsburgh, Thursday, July 24.

The war meeting to-day was a most remarkable demonstration. Our city presented quite again the appearance, business being entirely suspended. There were flags, banners, and music in every direction. At 1 o'clock P. M., Pittsburgh counted its population into North Common, Allegany, where several stands were erected for speakers.

The immense [illegible] was presided over the assembly, aided by innumerable Vice Presidents and several Secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Gov. CURTIN, Judge WILKINS, John COVEL, P. C. [illegible], Gen. [illegible], Col. [illegible], from the English, Irish, and Hungarian [illegible], and others, from the German stands.

Gov. CURTIN, in the course of his speech, alluded to the President as having at last learned that we can only conquer the South without changing that institution have been made. It is enough to say that other [illegible] as conquering the war is now to be prosecuted with vigor. War means violence, and at times of war, even religious [illegible]. The property, even [illegible] of the enemy, everything he has, we must take and use against him. In the obscurity of civilization our armies have left a guard at every house, and they left our enemies behind them to hunt and destroy. This is not war. The crops in the Valley of the Shenandoah belong to us; that horse, that mule be he white or black, if claimed by our enemy, belongs to us. In regard to offering bounty money to volunteers, the Governor said: When the call for troops was issued, I hesitated, to call the Legislature together. I had no power to appropriate bounty, and could not put my hand into the public treasury without the authority of law. To call the Legislature together would require some four to eight weeks, and perhaps as much longer to reconvene the house. I, therefore, concluded to [illegible] the whole matter previously known [illegible] Pennsylvania. Thursday, July 24.

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THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Another Successful Cavalry Expedition Toward Richmond.

Two Bodies of Rebel Cavalry Defeated.

REPORT FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A cavalry expedition, sent out by Gen. KING on the 23d, from Fredericksburg, returned last evening. Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of Confederate cavalry, about one hundred strong, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. An hour later a large body of STUART'S cavalry came up to attack them, and these too were defeated, and driven across the North Anna River, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of rebel cavalry were accomplished in twenty-nine hours, and without the loss of a man. I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad, by the expedition of the 19th instant, has not yet been repaired.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

LATEST FROM THE CAMPS.

CAMP AT WARRENTON, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., Thursday, July 24.

Butlers are now precluded from receiving supplies by railroad, on account. It is said, of salt and other contraband goods having passed in large quantities through our lines to the enemy.

The mill in which a large supply of cloth for rebel uniforms was found some time ago, near Warrenton, was destroyed by fire this week.

Sergt. RAY, of the One Hundred and Fourth New-York (?) accidentally shot himself yesterday through the thigh, and W. CHAPMAN, of the One Hundred and Fifth New-York, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. Though severe, it is not supposed the wounds will prove fatal. DENNIS LAWLESS and LYMAN GALLUP of the same regiment were thrown from a wagon and injured.

Our troops rejoice in the great improvement in their culinary arrangements, consequent on the new order to forage on the enemy. They now enjoy the delicacies of the season. Some of them have large quantities of Confederate notes, cheaply obtained, with which they purchase any live stock the country affords.

Intercepted letters possess some interest.

A lady writing to a friend says: "The horrid Yankees have appeared. There is skirmishing every day about the Rapidan River. The girls in this part of the country turn their backs when the Yankees come in sight." She inclosses $1 for the purchase of tea. Other correspondents express discontent and despondency at the state of affairs at Richmond and throughout the South, and wish they were home again. Richmond is said by others to be an immense slaughter-house, the stench from which is almost insufferable. Some of the letters contained pictures of JEFF. DAVIS and other prominent rebels. A number of them contained Confederate scrip, with directions to make purchases.

There are no military matters at present to communicate.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Capture of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

FORT KNOX, Mo., Thursday, July 24.

It is reported this morning that the detachment of four companies under Major LIPPERT, sent out from Yazoo River Station by Col. BUSS, to intercept the guerrillas who made the raid on Greenville, has fallen in with the enemy, completely dispersing the band, taking 16 prisoners and recovering the booty taken at Greenville. No further particulars are yet received.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 24.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* states that officers by the dispatch boat from Vicksburgh, say that on their arrival at Memphis there was a rumor, through rebel sources, that the gunboat *Arkansas* had been captured. They are inclined to believe the report, as an expedition was planning before their departure to cut her out.

Racing on the Franklin Park Course, Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

The races to-day were well patronized, more than 5,000 of the leading citizens of Boston being present. The weather was all that could be desired, and the track in capital condition. The first race was a single dash of two miles, best three race, for a purse of $300. JOHN HUNTER'S *Hambletonian* and F. D. MCMASTER *Reporter* were the only ones entered, the latter the favorite. *Hambletonian* won cleverly by two lengths in 5:48. The second race was for a purse of $200, mile heats, best three in five. *Henry Harris* and *Hillsborough* were the only entries; *Hillsborough* won the first heat in 1:53. The second was a dead heat; time 1:52. In the third heat *Henry Harris* outlasted *Hillsborough* in 3:03, and winning the race. *Hillsborough* was pulled up in the last heat to prevent his breaking down.

To-morrow, the great event of the meeting comes off. *Idlewild*, *Wagram*, and *Auctioneer* run a race of three mile heats. *Wagram*, who now belongs to D. ROMAINE, of Boston, is backed freely to win the race, against the redoubtable mare *Idlewild*.

Visit of Gen. Meagher to Wallack's Theatre.

Last evening Gen. MEAGHER and Staff visited Wallack's Theatre. The house was crowded. When the General entered the people rose en masse and cheered, ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. At the end of the first piece, "The Irish Lion," calls were made for the General, who came forward and bowed to the audience from a private box. A Speech, speeches were carried from all parts of the house. On which the General on behalf of the Irish Brigade thanked them for the cordial reception given him, and for such a reception, he said, he was indebted to the bravery of the officers and men of his brigade. He did not intend to make a speech, as he was going to tell all about the Irish Brigade at the Sixteenth Regiment Armory this evening. He spoke of Gen.

Recommendation by the Governor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 24, 1862.

MARTIN VAN BUREN is dead. One more event is added to the long catalogue which will ever distinguish the year 1862 in our country's memory. His many, and though past the time of life when his personal services could be fully exerted, it is said to separate from one whose history connects with the more auspicious days of the Republic. Few men have enjoyed more largely of the public confidence than Mr. VAN BUREN. None have more worthily exercised the great trusts committed to them. In this his native State, he has held successively the offices of State Senator, Attorney-General, members of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, Senator of the United States and Governor. It is most fitting, therefore, that he be honored in his death by all, and especially by those in authority in this State. Under the General Government he was Secretary of State, Minister to England, Vice-President and President. His fame is the common property of the country; his death a national loss. His high qualities of mind and heart, the purity of his private character, his devotion to the national good, and his unabated loyalty to the Union render his long successful and useful life an example for emulation.

In obedience to what I believe to be the sense of the people, I respectfully recommend that all judicial officers and the authorities of the cities and towns in this State do adopt such measures as shall publicly testify their respect for the deceased. And I further recommend that the public institutions of the State and the shipping in the harbors do honor the event in the usual manner.

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Arrest of an Ex-United States Marshal for Treason.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, July 24.

Gen. LEWIS PARTRIDGE, of Norwich, Vt., was arrested a few days since by United States Marshal BALDWIN on the charge of treason, and taken to Windsor, where the United States Circuit Court sits next week. His trial is expected to take place during the coming session of the Court. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Gen. PARTRIDGE was United States Marshal for this State under BUCHANAN'S Administration.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 23.

Trade is generally flat. Drills, 18c. Domestic goods scarce and firm. Tobacco, $1 per pound. Hides, 11c. per pound. Wool scarce and firm. Butter, 22c. Crushed Sugar, 14½c. Groceries dull. Whisky, 44c. per gallon. Domestic Spirits, 44c. per gallon. Meal, $1 50 per bushel.

The new crop of Wheat is abundant. The heavy discount on Exchange discourages exports.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schooner Magenta, from New-Orleans—T. B. Seymour, T. Rich, N. Barrow, jr., Phillips, Miss M. Goodwin, L. C. Gallart, T. Vanlent.

In brig Breeze, from Cumberland Harbor—John Ellis, J. Craig, J. Entrekin, G. Bisthaut, all of Philadelphia.

In brig San Juan, from Tobasco—Mrs. F. Nemocilo, B. F. y Arrangoiz.

In bark Charles Kerr, from New-Orleans—Carl Kuhn and family, W. Wess, D. Perry, C. B. Albert, J. Beudet.

In bark Harriet A. Stephenson, from Savanilla—A. H. Simmonds, F. Hayes.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—J. B. Richards, R. Brown, J. Haywood.

In bark Rose, from Marcaibo—Capt. Scandell, wife, 2 children and servant.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon rises.... 3 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 45 | Gov. Island. 7 35 | Hell Gate.... 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Ship Gulf Stream, Bartlett, Liverpool, Hallett & Conner; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, Saml. Thompson & Nephews.

Bark Ercolino, (Br.,) Constantine, Queenstown, Craig & Nichols; Zingarella, Brucker, New-Orleans, Aymar & Co.; Venus, (Dan.,) Loebusen, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emma Cushing, Dixon, Barcelona, Yates & Porterfield; Otillia, (Brem.,) Dampeman, London, Unkart & Co.

Brigs Alice Maude, Edgett, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co.; Francisco, Tracy, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Wilhelmine, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, E. J. Godwin; John, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Argo, (Norw.,) Aalborg, Leith, do.; Gleaner, (Br.,) Mearns, Cork, H. & F. W. Meyer; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Robinson, Cork, Boyd & Blanchet; Iva, (Aus.,) Cassovich, Queenstown, Holmdahl & Co.

Schooners Alethea, Morley, James River, Jos. Mears; Margaret Ann, (Br., Whelpley, St. John, N. B., N. Smithers & Co.; W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Fort Royal; N. L. McCready & Co.; S. J. Waring, Smith, New-Orleans, Aymar & Co.; Sarah, Benson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Atheo, Dawson, Philadelphia; N. L. McCready & Co.; Barge Mariner, Brooks, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall July 16, with the California mails, treasure, and passengers to D. B. Allen. July 23, at 6 A. M., lat. 36 31, lon. 74 31, spoke bark Grace Worthington.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Hunter, Harrison's Landing via Fortress Monroe, in ballast.

Steamer Ida, Garris, Beaufort, N. C., in ballast. She sailed thence June 2 for New-Orleans, and on the evening of June 8 went ashore on Lookout Shoals; after getting off was towed into Beaufort.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Wyman.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Wyman.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Ship Dona Donna, Herriman, San Francisco 99 ds., with mdse. to John A. McGaw. Was 16 ds. to the equator in the Pacific; had strong S. E. gales in the South Pacific, which continued 16 ds., making 41 ds. to Cape Horn; had much snow and ice, and very cold weather off the Cape; was 21 days from thence to the equator in the Atlantic, and 22 ds. from thence to Sandy Hook; have had light easterly winds the last 6 ds. When the P. D. left San Francisco it was blowing a gale, and no boat coming to take the pilot (Mr. Charles Abbott) off, was obliged to bring him to this port.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston.) Small, jr., Bombay April 9, with linseed, cotton, &c., to order. Was 50 ds. to the Cape of Good Hope; off the Cape experienced heavy westerly gales; thence to St. Helena had light and variable winds; crossed the line in the Atlantic 77 ds. out. June 11, saw a ship supposed the Ticonderoga, from Bombay for New-York 24th inst., took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo June 30, and the Bar July 4, with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. July 3, saw a Br. brig going in, from St. Thomas for Curacoa, with forelopmast and mainboom gone.

Bark Mary Bentley, (of Thomaston,) Bentley, Bristol, Eng. May 26, via Galt May July 7, with salt to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels at Salt May.

Bark Harriet A. Stephenson, Hayden, Savanilla July 5, with hides and tortle to J. & H. Smith & Co.

Bark Charles Kerr, Sawyer, New-Orleans July 6, with cotton, &c., to order.

Bark Rosalind, Kline, Rio Janeiro June 20, Pernambuco June 30, and St. Thomas July 16, in ballast to H. B. Brookman & Co.

Bark Brilliant, (Mecklenburg,) Brandis, London 32 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Golden Eagle, (Br.,) McDowall, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Brig F. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Cape Cabo, June 3, with molasses to Wade, Cheney & Chase.

Brig Bessie, (of Philadelphia,) Outerbridge, Cumberland Harbor 30 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig San Juan, (Mex.,) Berrotaran, Tobasco 29 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to F. Alexandre. Had rough, squally weather the whole passage.

Brig Theresa Fiorella, (Br., of Scilly,) Gualtier, Falgrave 16 ds., and 33 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Barker Bros.

Brig St. Mary, Brewer, Rumford, P. E., July 6, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had light winds and calms all the passage.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Gray, Cayenille, P. E. I., July 9, with sugar to Moore & Henry. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Peacock, (Br., of Halifax,) Fraser, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to E. J. Small.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br., of Bermuda,) Newfoundland, Bermuda 6 ds., with saltpetre to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig B. G. Chadbourne, Kenny, East Harbor July 10, with salt to Simpson & Clave.

Brig A. Horton, (of Chatham,) Orcutt, Trinidad Cuba, July 4, with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig J. Covington, (Br.,) Fox, Lingan, etc., to H. J. & J. Scott & Co.

Brig F. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Carlisle, Cabo, June 23, with sugar to Welsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Calais 6 ds., with lumber.

Brig Alpha, Glass, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Pembroke, (of St. Andrews,) Scribner, Reed Mandoc Inlet, with coal to Middleton & Co. Has sailed from Cape Hatteras bearing N. W. 20 miles, and in with the Block of

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SHERWOOD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 16, 1862, by Rev. G. S. Goodsell, Mr. GARRET R. ANDERSON, of New-York, to Miss S. L. SHERWOOD, only daughter of the late Wm. R. Sherwood, of the former place.

GUERNSEY—DYER.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 23, by His Honor Mayor Henry, PHILIP GUERNSEY, of New-York City, to Miss MARY J., daughter of Henry Upton, Esq., of Philadelphia.

YOUNG—PALMER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 23, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, JAMES YOUNG to SARAH JANE PALMER, both of this City.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In Paris, on Sunday, June 29, Mrs. EMILY A. BROOKS, widow of the late Henry Brooks, of this City.

Her remains have been brought to this country for interment. Her friends, the friends of Henry Brooks, deceased, and of the families, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BUSHNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, GILES BUSHNELL, aged 67 years.

His friends and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 413 4th-av., without further invitation.

GARR, Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 23, Sergeant CHARLES H. GARR, Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Charles Green, No. 277 Madison-st.

☞ Orange County and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, WILLIAM O. DOUGHERTY, Jr., infant son of Edward H. and Amelia D. Dougherty, aged five weeks.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 160 West 47th-st., on Friday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, July 19, of consumption, at the residence of her father, Pemaquid, L. I., MARIA S., wife of Capt. Edward Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., aged 39 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

☞ Middletown and Hartford papers please copy.

PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 24, GILBERT, only son of Gilbert and Mary Ann Palmer, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 820, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Reinforcements.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe—Capture of Greenville, Mo.

NEWS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA WITH LETTERS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—The Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Rampage—Copious Extracts from the Southern Papers.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE ART OF WAR.

LISTS OF UNION KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND, AND ALSO OF THOSE IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of unusual interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also, FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Herring's Safes in the
GREAT FIRE IN WINONA, MINN.,
Extending over ten acres, and nearly destroying the town.

WINONA COUNTY BANK,
WINONA, Minn., July 16, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: We had one of your large size (Herring's Patent,) Safes in the great fire of July 6, 1862, and our books and papers came out uninjured, except the covers and binding of the books.
Respectfully yours,
WEBSTER & LAKE.

ANOTHER.
WINONA, July 12, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in the large fire which took place here on the night of the 6th inst. It faithfully preserved its contents, consisting of books, papers and jewelry; my soft solder goods even were not injured. I shall require another Safe as soon as my new place is ready.
Yours, respectfully,
GEO. L. BROWN, Jeweler.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON,"—the only metal proof against a burglar's drill.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Ladies going into the Country—If you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 241 Canal-st.

TRUSSES—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morson's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at Jas. E. Mordecai-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 30.—July 24, 1862.
56, 32, 36, 63, 64, 12, 61, 3, 72, 26, 28, 30, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 36.—July 24, 1862.
19, 60, 17, 37, 45, 23, 67, 39, 7, 30, 55, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge to subscribers' address.
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 35.—July 24, 1862.
28, 15, 29, 13, 5, 75, 57, 60, 61, 34, 33, 1, 76.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 36.—July 24, 1862.
64, 66, 11, 9, 56, 16, 49, 19, 33, 50, 20, 41.

Circulars sent by subscribing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and dressing the hair to grow. MAN UFACTURED only by and to be found, in great variety, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York Times building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISEMENT is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, Insurance and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 20 Chamberers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, the cargo of the schooner J. W. Wilder, consisting of:

613 bags of coffee.
230 Edam cans.
7 Packages thread.
32 Barrels soda.
1 Barrel cigar-ends.
2 Boxes sole leather.
2 Bales tobacco.
200 Pigs lead.
20 Kegs of olives.
5 Bags tartaric acid.
7 Broken barrels Resin.
6 Boxes dye.
10 Bales gunny.
8 Barrels bone.
15 Half-pipes brass.
9 Half-pipes sheet and pot.

Also, from the steamer Seattle:

375 Bags saltpetre.

Also, from the steamer Ann:

A quantity of gunpowder, estimated at between 500 and 600 barrels, of 100 pounds each.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 20 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Wheeler's store, Atlantic Dock, the cargo of the schooner *Flash*, consisting of about

1,200 bushels Salt, part in bags and part in bulk.
14 boxes Soap.
12 cases Carbon Oil.
500 reams small straw Paper.

Also, the schooner *Flash*, built at Plymouth Mass., in 1853. Tonnage 49 42-100.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 20 Chamberers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE STEAMER NASSAU.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY next, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The steamer *Nassau*, formerly the *Gordon*, built at New-York in 1861, round stern, two decks, length 170 feet, depth 17 feet 9 inches; gross tonnage, 698 tons; register tonnage, 523 21-100 tons.

EDWARD H. OLDEN, U. S. Prize Commissioner.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Commissioner.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE NEW [illegible] Evening and Morning Edition, to appear in Price 2c. It will be issued on MONDAY morning with all general intelligence and shipping news will be found in advance. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the facilities offered. The Marine and general Telegraph lines are connected with this establishment.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCE'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and [illegible] Ointments. GLASS Instrument. Frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes, becomes foul, and POISONS the diseased parts. But this

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the nervous sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the Ointment, and PREVENTS ITS ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCE'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 99 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 20 Chamberers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. The cargo of the schooner A. H. Partridge, consisting of

201 bbls. Resin.
23 bbls. Tar.
4,500 Cypress Shingles. Also of the
Schooner E. A. Falconer, consisting of
631 bbls. and tcs. of Resin. Also of the
Schooner Emily, consisting of
516 bbls. Resin. Also of the
Schooner Eudora, consisting of
one bbl. Resin.
6 bbls. Tar.

EDWARD H. OWEN, U. S. Prize
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Commissioners.

REGIMENTAL NOTICES.

FIFTH REGIMENT.
ATTENTION!
[illegible] Regiment will parade